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SWANAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR

1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health	E.J. O'KEEFFE, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspector	E. SEYMOUR, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E. Certified Meat and Food Inspector.
Health Visitor (Dorset County Council Appointment)	MISS M. O'BRYEN HODGE.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to Wareham Borough Council, Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council, and Assistant Medical Officer to Dorset County Council.

Public Health Office,
12a. Institute Road,
Swanage.

September, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Swanage Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Swanage Urban District for the year 1946.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the district shows an increase of 589 on the 1945 figure. The birth rate and death rate for the district remained stationary.

The health of the district has been satisfactory during the year and there has been no undue incidence of infectious disease, with the exception of whooping cough of which there were 87 cases notified and one death. No case of infectious disease was removed to hospital for treatment during 1946.

There has been no significant rise in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified or in deaths from this disease.

Fewer cases of scabies and of verminous conditions were reported during the year.

The steady increase of past years in the percentage of the child population immunised against diphtheria has not been maintained during 1946. The figure of 52% of the child population considered immunised in the age group under 5 years is not satisfactory. It is hoped that the setback is temporary and that the percentage of the child population immunised will again rise during 1947.

There have been no alterations to the source of supply, or treatment of the water from the Corfe Castle and Ulwell sources during the year. Particulars of the condition of the raw and treated water are given in the body of this report. The treated water as supplied was regularly sampled during the year and was found to be satisfactory on all occasions.

The Council decided not to participate in the Wareham & Purbeck Rural District Council scheme for the trial boring for water at Snellings Farm, Moreton, to supply both districts.

The district in common with the rest of the Country has its housing problem, Much has been done by the Council by requisitioning houses and where suitable converting them into flats for the rehousing of families inadequately housed. It is unfortunate that progress of the Councils scheme for the building of premanent houses suffered a number of setbacks and work of building houses had not commenced by the end of the year.

I wish to express my thanks, to the members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, to the Sanitary Inspector for the efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties during the year and to my fellow officers of the Council for their help and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E.J. O'KEEFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area. - 2760 acres. with a further 31 acres of foreshore.

Population. Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, Mid. 1946 5,820

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) according to the rate book ... 1,396
Rateable value £70,398
Sum represented by a penny rate £262-11-2

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	M.	F.		
Live Births	Legitimate	108	62	46	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...	19.4
	Illegitimate	5	3	2		
Still Births	Legitimate	1	1	-	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	8.7
	Illegitimate	-	-	-		
Deaths		95	46	50	Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...	16.3

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list):-

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29. Puer: & post-abort: sepsis	-	-
No. 30. Other puerperal causes	-	-
Total	-	-

Deaths of infants under one year of age:-

	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death rate of infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births 53.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 55.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... -

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 10
" " Measles " " ... ... -
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) 1
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ... -

Birth, Death, Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates during the Year 1946.

	Births per 1,000 Population		Deaths All Causes per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births			
England and Wales	19.1	0.53	11.5	43	4.4
148 Smaller Towns estimated resident population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	21.3	0.59	11.7	37	2.8
SWANAGE	19.4	0.17	16.3	53	-

Maternal Mortality:-

	Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Other
England and Wales	0.12	0.06	0.18	1.06
SWANAGE	-	-	-	-

Cause of Deaths.

No. in Registrar-General's Abridged List	Cause	Total	Male	Female
4	Whooping cough	1	-	1
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	1	1
13 (F)	Cancer of buccal cavity and uterus	1	-	1
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
16	Cancer of all other sites	7	4	3
17	Diabetes	1	1	-
18	Intra-cranical vascular lesions	10	3	7
19	Heart disease	40	19	21
20	Other diseases of circulatory system	4	3	1
21	Bronchitis	1	1	-
22	Pneumonia	5	2	3
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1	-
27	Other digestive diseases	2	1	1
28	Nephritis	6	1	5
32	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile diseases	4	3	1
33	Suicide	2	2	-
35	Other violent causes	1	1	-
36	All other causes	5	2	3
		95	45	50

There were no special noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity during the year, nor any conditions of occupation or environment which would appear to have a prejudicial effect on health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

There has been no change during the year in the services provided in the area with the exception that the County Council accepted responsibility for the immunisation against diphtheria of children under the age of 5 years.

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance was called out on 140 occasions and the total mileage travelled was 3,475.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The construction of the open slow sand filters at the Council's Corfe Castle Waterworks was completed by the end of the year but they could not be brought in to use owing to non-delivery of pumping plant.

There was no change in the source of water supply to the district.

The Swanage water supply comes from two sources (1) the Corfe Castle Spring, (2) the Ulwell Bore and Spring.

The Corfe Castle Spring is located 100 yards north-east of the railway bridge, by the side of Studland Road, and about 50 ft. above O.D. The spring issues from the vertical junction of the Chalk and Tertiary Beds.

The situation of this spring makes it liable to very serious pollution. It lies immediately north-east of a gap in the Purbeck Hills which are formed by the outcropping chalk stratum. Immediately south of the gap lies the village of Corfe Castle. All the drainage from Corfe Castle Village and the greater part of the valley south of the Purbeck Hills passes through this gap in two streams uniting in the gap to form the Corfe River which flows past the spring-head and about 25 to 30 ft. distant from it.

My predecessor Dr. Kenneth Mawson carried out tests at Corfe Castle in 1938 which indicated that the Corfe Castle Spring was polluted by the adjacent stream. It is evident that with continued and increased pumping from this source the channels of pollution in the chalk formation will become more and more open and the water of the spring become more readily polluted.

The Ulwell Source yields a limited supply which is used to supplement the supply from the Corfe Castle Spring which is the main source. The water comes from the greensand layers and its quality is satisfactory.

Water from the Corfe Castle and Ulwell Sources is chlorinated. The dosage of chlorine is controlled by regular estimations of chlorine content at the pumping stations and checked by chlorine estimations carried out at the County Laboratory.

Fifteen samples were taken for estimation of chlorine from the Corfe Castle Supply and 17 from the Ulwell Supply.

Bacteriological Examination

Number of water samples taken for Bacteriological Examination:-

	Untreated	Treated
Corfe Castle Source	21	46
Ulwell Source	22	20
Samples from taps in the town	-	2
Total number of samples taken	111	

Results of Bacteriological Examination:-

Untreated Water

B.Coli per 100 ml.	Samples from Corfe Castle Well	Samples from Ulwell Well
Nil	8	17
1-2	2	2
3-10	7	2
10-25	-	1
25-100	4	-
100-150	-	-
Over 150	-	-
Total Samples	21	22

Of the samples taken of the Untreated Corfe Castle Water:-

8 samples showed absence of B.Coli
5 " " presence " " " aerogenes type only
8 " " " " " " faecal type

No B.Coli of faecal type were found in samples from the Ulwell Source.

The results of the Bacteriological examination show clearly the pollution of the Corfe Castle Spring and the absence of pollution at the Ulwell Spring.

Treated Water

B.Coli per 100 ml.	Samples from Corfe Castle Supply	Samples from Ulwell Supply	Samples from Supply Taps in the Town Area
Nil	45	20	2
1-2	1	-	-
3-10	-	-	-

Chemical Analysis

Two samples were taken during 1946 for chemical analysis. The following are the analyst's reports:-

CORFE SUPPLY.

Determination	Parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0030
Nitrogen as Nitrities	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.18
Oxygen absorbed at 27°C in 4 hrs.	0.0747
Total Solids Dried at 180°C	24.2
Temporary Hardness	11.0
Permanent Hardness	7.0
Total Hardness	18.0
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	13.5
Chorine as Chlorides	3.6
Free Chlorine	0.002
Free Carbonic Acid	Nil
pH Reaction	7.4
Metals	Nil
Other Metals	Nil
Appearance	Clear and Bright
Odour	None

Remarks

This is a clear bright water, neutral in reaction, and free from any deposit on standing.

It is hard in character, but is much softened on boiling.

The foregoing results are satisfactory, and in my opinion, chemically, the water in its present state, may be safely used for drinking and domestic purposes.

ULWELL SUPPLY.

Determination	Parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0030
Nitrogen as Nitrities	Trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.27
Oxygen absorbed at 27°C in 4 hrs.	0.0539
Total Solids Dried at 180°C	25.6
Temporary Hardness	13.0
Permanent Hardness	7.5
Total Hardness	20.5
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	15.5
Chlorine as Chlorides	3.3
Free Chlorine	Nil
Free Chlorine Acid	Nil
pH Reaction	7.4
Metals	Trace of Iron
Other Metals	Nil
Appearance	Clear and Bright
Odour	None

Remarks

This is a clear bright water, neutral in reaction, and free from any deposit on standing.

It is hard in character, but it is much softened on boiling.

The foregoing results are satisfactory, and in my opinion, chemically, the water in its present state, may be safely used for drinking and domestic purposes.

Housing.

As mentioned in previous reports the older houses in the town have suffered badly during and since the war, from lack of repair and maintenance.

Many will need extensive reconditioning, when conditions permit, to bring them up to a reasonable standard for human habitation whilst many others have past into the category of houses that can only be dealt with by demolition.

Much of the Sanitary Inspectors time is taken up at present with conversion of houses into flats for the rehousing of families inadequately housed, and the issue of building licences, with the result that the routine inspection of houses in the district which had to be discontinued during the war years has not been resumed. A complete and detailed housing survey should be made at the earliest opportunity. That there are families living in overcrowded and under unsatisfactory conditions is known but only a survey can give an accurate picture of housing conditions in the district.

Emergency Housing.

Number of houses requisitioned by the Local Authority for emergency housing	33
Number of houses converted into flats	27
" " flats made available for rehousing	85
" " families rehoused	91

Local Authority's Building Programme.

The Council have sites approved for 128 houses at their Greysoed Estate. The sites are ready with all the main services laid. Plans have been approved by the Ministry of Health but work had not commenced on the building of houses at the end of the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of inspections	1926
Number of informal notices	31
" " " " complied with ...	28
" " " " outstanding ...	3
" " statutory notices	-

Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no alteration to the sewerage system during the year. There was no flooding of the sewers due to rainstorms with overflow of sewage from inspection chambers and manholes, as have occurred in past years.

Number of houses not connected with the sewerage system ...	20
" " " with cesspool drainage	8
" " " " pail closets	12

No cesspool or pail closets were abolished during the year.

The work of sewering the properties in Hill View Road is still outstanding and it is regrettable that an early start has not been made. Complaints still continue to come in of overflowing cesspits and the difficulties experienced with the Bucket Closet Sanitation that exists in some of the premises. It is hoped therefore, that the work can be expedited especially in view of the close proximity of the Public Sewer.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

I wish to mention again this year that the existing sanitary conveniences at the Council's Bowling Green is entirely out of date and does not lend itself to adequate and efficient cleansing. Moreover, since extensive use of public transport is evidenced at Mermond Place, there seems to be an immediate need for a public convenience near this busy bus stop. Accordingly it is suggested that the A.R.P. structure adjacent to the Bowling Green and Bus Stop be considered as a suitable structure for conversion to a modern sanitary convenience.

Many complaints have been received from Visitors to the town of the absence of Public Sanitary Conveniences at the Ulwell Road end of the beach. There is no doubt that a Sanitary Convenience is urgently needed in this area during the holiday season.

Drain Testing, etc.

New drains examined	...	...	111
Existing drains examined	...	...	177
Choked drains cleared	...	...	18
Defective drains repaired	...	...	12
Existing drains reconstructed		...	6
Old drains abolished	...	...	4
Broken drains sealed off	...	...	6
New sewer connections examined		...	30
Cast-iron covers replaced	...	...	8
New vent pipes constructed	...	...	2
Stone manholes abolished	...	...	10
New manholes constructed	...	...	44
Cesspits constructed	...	...	2
Waterclosets provided	...	...	3
Water tests applied	...	...	94
Smoke " " ...	...	...	26
Colour " " ...	...	...	34
Revisits in respect to the above		...	200

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 50
   (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose 78

2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 4
   (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose 4

3. No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil

4. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 12

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 34

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ... -
2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
   a. By Owners ... ... -
   b. By Local Authority in default of Owners ... -

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 7
2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
   a. By Owners 5
   b. By Local Authority in default of Owners ... -

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which:-

a. Demolition Orders were made	-
b. Undertakings not to use for human habitation until rendered fit, accepted	-

2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... -

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) Overcrowding.

(a) 1.	No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	12
2.	" " families dwelling therein	16
3.	" " persons " "	63
(b)	No. of cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	4
(c) 1.	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	6
2.	" " persons concerned in such cases	24

New Houses.

No. of houses erected by private enterprise during 1946 ...	12
" " new houses erected during 1946 by the Local Authority	-
Total No. of houses owned by the Local Authority ...	171
Approximate No. of working class houses in district ...	1,000

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Number of Persons on Register at end of 1946	12
" " Dairy Farms and other dairy premises on Register at end of 1946	15
" " " " inspected	12
" " inspections	19
" " notices served	5
" " " complied with	5
" " Milk Shops	4
" " inspections	8
" " notices served	1
" " " complied with	1
" " milk samples taken (pasteurised)	47

Regular visits of inspection were made to dairy farms and dairies in the district during the year. Most of the dairy farms in the district are small and milk is produced under conditions which are far from ideal. It is hoped that when labour and material become more readily available, considerable improvement will be affected.

The conditions in the main bottling and distributing dairies in the town are on the whole fairly satisfactory, and in one establishment a very high standard is maintained in cleanliness and method of handling milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

The following licences were in force under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941 at the end of the year:-

Number of Pasteurising Establishments	2
" " Accredited Milk Producers	3
" " Tuberculin Tested Producers	1
" " Dairies Licenced to bottle pasteurised milk in addition to above pasteurising establishments	1
Number of Dairies selling pasteurised milk under supplementary licence	1

Pasteurised Milk.

Periodic inspections of the Pasteurising Establishments were made and all thermometers used in the plants were checked against a standard test thermometer.

The County Council as the Sampling Authority takes samples of milk (pasteurised) from Heat Treatment Establishments in the district, under Defence Regulation 55G., for the Phosphatase Test and Methylene Blue Test. The results of these tests are sent to the Urban District Council who are the Licencing Authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1946.

Phosphatase Test:-

Total samples of milk taken for test	47
Number of samples which passed the Phosphatase test ...	47
" " " " failed to pass the Phosphatase test	-
" " " " passed the Methylene Blue test	47
" " " " failed to pass the Methylene Blue test	-

Meat and Food Inspection.

Number of visits to Slaughterhouse ...	30
" " " " Meat Shops ...	92
" " " " Government Meat Vans ...	58
" " " " Fish Shops ...	10
" " " " Bakehouses ...	19
" " " " Grocers' Shops etc. ...	27

Amount of Food Condemned:-

Sardines	3 tins
Salmon	9 "
Pilchards	3 "
Soup	3 "
Stewed Steak	4 "
Ready Meals	22 "
Sausage Meat	1 "
Beans	13 "
Peas	5 "
Beetroot	1 "
Evaporated Milk	36 "
Chopped Ham (tinned)	86 lbs. 8 oz.
Corned Beef (tinned)	135 " 12 oz.
Oats	26 "
Dried Egg	8 "
Sugar	113 "
Flour	162 "
Margarine	7 "
Butter	1 " 8 oz.
New Zealand Pig Liver	99 "
Ox Liver	24 "
Bacon	27 "
Imported Sirloin	8 "
Top Piece Ex Flank	72 " 6 oz.

No slaughtering of animals has been carried out at local slaughterhouses for a number of years. The butchers' shops are supplied from the Government Controlled Abattoir at Dorchester. The Sanitary Inspector attends regularly at the Dorchester Abattoir and carries out inspection of carcases.

Meat Inspection at Dorchester.

Number of Carcases Inspected:-

Cattle	453
Calves	25
Sheep and Lambs	661
Pigs	-

Meat Condemned:-

Entire Bovine Carcases	12
Bovine Fore Quarters	2
" Hind "	2
Entire Sheep' Carcases	1
Organs or parts of organs	187
Weight of Meat Condemned	8,467 lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.

The following are the number of premises registered under Sect. 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for use in connection with the manufacture, sale or storage of ice-cream, or for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, or preserved food intended for sale:-

Premises used in connection with the manufacture, sale or storage of ice-cream	15
Premises used in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pickled, or preserved food intended for sale	14

Ice-Cream.

Six samples of ice-cream were taken for Bacteriological Examination. The results were as follows:-

Sample	B.Coli in 0.1	0.05	0.01	0.001	Confirmed	Count
1	+	+	+	+	Faecal	1,300,000
2	+	+	+	+	Faecal	1,200,000
3	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
4	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
5	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
6	-	-	-	-	-	30,000

Samples No. 1 and 2 (from the same shop) were considered unfit. The proprietor of the shop where this ice-cream was manufactured was advised on steps to be taken with regard to the sterilising of utensils and methods of handling the ingredients of the ice-cream mix. The resulting improvement in the cleanliness of the ice-cream can be seen by the results of samples No. 5 and 6 which were taken some time later.

Inspections other than those previously included.

Disinfections following Infectious Disease, etc. ...	20
Visits in respect to Verminous Persons	8
Revisits in respect to the above	6
Miscellaneous visits to premises	12
Piggeries	22
Public Conveniences	22
Rent Restrictions Act	2
Public Tip	6
Factories and Workshops	8
Schools	21
Rat Repression	19
Rivers and Streams	2
Cinemas	6
Stables	1
Second-hand Shops	Nil
Shops Act	13
Licenced Premises	2
Smoke Abatement	Nil
Certificates of Essentiality (Essential Repairs to Houses)...	245
Water Sampling, Milk Sampling, etc.	8

Disinfection.

During the year premises, building and personal effects were subject to steam or chemical disinfections after the following cases of Infectious Disease:-

Tuberculosis	7
Paratyphoid	1
Erysipelas	1
Scabies	3
Verminous Conditions	8
Fleas	1

The steam disinfector was used on a number of occasions during the year in connection with cases of Infectious Diseases outside the Urban Area.

Rats and Mice Infestation Control.

A secondary or final sewer treatment was carried out during the year when it was again revealed that the system is practically free from rat infestation. As a result of complaints received the Rodent Operator continues to carry out treatment to premises under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector, whilst the work of inspecting property in the more congested parts of the town continues on the Block Control System.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was no serious epidemic disease in the district during the year.

During the month of January influenza of moderate severity was epidemic in the district. One death was registered as due to influenza. There were no cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria notified during the year. Whooping cough was prevalent mainly in the first half of the year; 58 of the 87 cases notified occured during the months of May and June. There was one death from whooping cough.

Cases of infectious diseases needing hospital treatment are admitted to the Borough of Poole Infectious Diseases Hospital. No cases were admitted from the Swanage Urban District during 1946.

Nine contacts of smallpox cases arrived in the district from abroad during the year. All had been vaccinated before disembarkation and none developed smallpox.

The following are particulars of cases notified during the year:-

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Pneumonia	9	-	5
Erysipelas	7	-	-
Measles	32	-	-
Whooping Cough	87	-	1

Notification Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Infectious Disease	England & Wales	148 Smaller Towns	SWANAGE
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.05	0.04	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.38	1.33	0.00
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.05	14.94
Diphtheria	0.28	0.31	0.00
Erysipelas	0.22	0.22	1.20
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.92	3.70	5.49
Pneumonia	0.39	0.74	1.54

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Following receipt of the Ministry of Health Circulars 193 and 194/45 the County Council accepted responsibility for securing the immunisation of children under five years of age, with effect from April, 1st 1946. The District Council remains responsible for the immunisation of children over five years of age.

Arrangements were made during the year for giving children, who had been immunised in infancy, a reinforcing injection on reaching school going age.

This reinforcing injection is given to children at their first routine medical inspection at school.

Number of children who were given reinforcing injection in 1946 ... -

1. Number of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1946 ...

Age under 5 years	Age 5 years and over, but under 15	Total
102	10	112

	Under 5	Between 5 & 15
11. (A) Approximate estimated number of children in the Authority's area at 31st December, 1946	593	873
(B) Percentage of the child population shown under (A) considered immunised at 31st December, 1946	52:10	82:58

Scabies and Verminous Conditions.

The following are the particulars of the number of scabies and verminous conditions of persons notified during the year:-

Scabies		Verminous Conditions	
Adults	Children	Adults	Children
6	26	-	14

The majority of cases were children who were notified as excluded from school as suffering from scabies or verminous conditions. All cases and homes are visited to ensure that adequate treatment is carried out.

No treatment centre is provided by the Council for scabies and verminous conditions. The majority of cases notified were treated at the County Council's School Minor Ailments Centre at Playland.

Number of cases from the Urban District treated at the Minor Ailments Centre:-

	Children	Adults
Scabies	25	6
Verminous Conditions ...	6	-

Tuberculosis.

No action was necessary during the year under Sec. 172 Public Health Act, 1936, or under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths during 1946:-

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...								
1 ...								
5 ...			1					
10 ...								
15 ...								
20 ...		2						
25 ...	1	1				1		
35 ...								
45 ...		1						
55 ...					1			
65 & upwards ...				1				
Totals ...	1	4	1	1	1	1	-	-

One person who died from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year had not been notified as suffering from the disease prior to death.

Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1946:-

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
9	9	18	5	6	11	29